BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 14, 1816. [NUMBER 1255.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all Dogs, found in any of the Public Streets or Roads of this Island or without the compounds or enclosures of the Dwellings of their owners, between the 15th instant, and 15th of next month, will be destroyed by the officers of the Police, conformably to Act first, of Rule Ordinance and Regulation II of 1813.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions.
J. H. BELLY,
Clerk of the Court.

Bombay, 14th September 1816.

ખબર•ડીમાંથી•આપીએચજે
શરવે•કુતરાં•જેકાંઇ•જાહેર•રશતા•કુ
પર•છમા•ઓકોલા•મધે•મલશે•છમા•જે
હેનુ•કુતરુ•હશે•તે•તે•ધણીની•દેવારની
બાકાર•હશે•તે•શરવેને•તા• ૧૫ મી•
માચે•મડીનાંનીએથી•તે•માવતા•મડી
નાની ૧૫ મી•શુધી•શ્રી•પાલીશ•કાસીશ
નો•માણશો•મારી•નાંખશે•એ•બાબે•બા
બત•પેકેલી•તપા•કાંનુન ૧૧ માં•શંને
૮૧૩ નાં•વરશનાં•મુજબ•મારશે *
તા• ૧૪ મી•શપતેમબર ૧૮૧૬

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,
In the Goods of KESSOW PILQUINEY, late of Mahim on the Island of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay for Letters of Administration in the above Goods to be granted to YESSOO DAMQUINEY also of Mahim Inhabitant; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated at Bombay this 12th day of September 1816.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,
In the Goods of WILLIAM JOHNSON *late of Bombay a Private Soldier deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration ad Colligenda Bona heretofore granted to WILLIAM KENNEDY, Esquire, Register of this Court, in the above goods, be recalled and that Administration be granted to GEORGE MILES the husband of the Widow of the above named WILLIAM JOHNSON; and persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated Bombay 12th day of September 1816.

TO BE LET,

THE House at Mazagon belonging to Doctor STEUART, with the Stable, Outhouses and such part of the Garden as may be desired.

The Premises may be entered on immediately.

Further particulars will be made known on application to Eduljee Cursetjee.

Bombay, 13th September 1816.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of RUTTONJEE DADABHOY, *late of Bombay Parsee deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay for Letters of Administration in the above Goods to be granted to HORMOSJEE RUTTONJEE; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated at Bombay this 10th September 1816.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of HIRJEE NARRONJEE *deceased.*

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been committed by the Hon'ble the Court of Recorder of Bombay to MANBOY Widow of MADOWJEE HIRJEE late of Bombay Banian Inhabitant; all persons concerned in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof, dated the 13th September 1816.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

STOLEN from Lieutenant Colonel LITHGOW'S Quarters in Town on the morning of the 12th instant, a Gold Hunting Watch, with Seconds, Horizontal wheel, makers name, CADE and ROBINSON, No. 5,460, any person who will bring the said Watch to the Town Barracks shall be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay 13th September 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of PESTONJEE BOMANJEE *late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased.*

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said deceased having been this day granted by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay unto WADDIA JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE, WADDIA RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, WADDIA HORMUZJEE BOMANJEE, JEWUNBOYVOW, & NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE the Executors and Executix therein named. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated September the 11th, 1816.

GRANT,
Proctor.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that, on Monday, the 16th Instant, at 11 o'Clock, he will Sell, by Auction, at his Rooms in Meadows Street, Sundry household Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Silver, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Stone China and Table Desert Sets, A Manton's double Barrel Rifle, Books &c. Also will be put up, several Saddle Horses and a Carriage.

Bombay, 13th September 1816.

Advertisement.

ON Tuesday the 17th September, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, will be Sold by Auction, at the Arsenal, sundry unserviceable condemned Ordnance Stores, belonging to His Majesty, or to the Honorable Company, lists whereof may be seen at this Office. The Lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately; or resold, at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

SAML. STROVER,
Deputy Commissary of Stores in Charge.

BOMBAY,
COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
10th *September* 1816.

By Order of the Military Board,
E. H. BELLASIS,
Secretary.

PEARLS.

WANTED a PEARL NECKLACE to consist of 50 or 60 large Pearls; to be uniform, and of a good lustre, for which a fair price will be given; apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE,

Bombay 12th September 1816.

મોતી
ગલાની•મોતીની•માલા•એક•મોતા•
દાનાંની ૫૦ થી•તે ૬૦ દાનાં•શુધી•જો
ઇએચ•એ•મોતી•શરવે•એક•શરખાંત
થા•ચોખાં•એ•દાનાં•જે•ધણી•પાશે•કોએ
તે•ધણી•પારશી•ફરામજી•ફાવશજીને•જા
હેર•કરે•એ•ધણી•ભાવ•શારો•આપશે *
તા• ૧૨ મી•શપતેમબર ૧૮૧૬

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Copartnership subsisting between SORABJEE MONEKJEE & MERWANJEE PALLONJEE in a Shop opposite the Portuguese Chapel within the Town Walls carried on in the name and firm of HORMUZJEE and MERWANJEE has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

They therefore beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention of Gentlemen or other person indebted to the above concern to favor them with the amount of their respective debts; and persons who have claims on the said firm are requested to call on them for their respective claims within 21 days from this date; after which on claims will be admitted.

Bombay, 14th September 1816.

જાહેર•ખબર
ખબર•ડીમાંથી•આપીએચજે
પારશી•શેરાણજી•માણેકજી•તથા•મેર
વાંનજી•પાલંણજી•એ•લોકોનુ•કુકાન•કો
ટમો•કરંગીનાં•દેવલની•શાંતે•હતુ•એ•
કુકાન•કોરમજી•તથા•મેરવાંનજીને•નાં
મે•ચાલતુ•હતુ•તે•આજને•દીને•એ•લો
કોએ•પોતે•રાજી•રજાવંનદી•થી•એ•લાગા
છુતો•પાડેમોછે *

Advertisement.

એ•ઘણીઓ•એ•વાશતે•લોકોને•તથા
જાતલીમેનોની•પાશે•અરજ•કરીને•માંગે
ચજે•રેકોડ•એ•કુકાન•ખાતાનુ•દેવુ•હુ
શેતો•તે•ધણીઓ•એ•લોકોને•મેરબાંની
કરીને•પોતાનુ•દેવુ•આપે•શકી•જેકોઇ•
લોકોનુ•લેવુ•હોએ•તે•ધણી•એ•લોકો
પાશે•લેવા•મોકલે•શકી•આજથી•દીન ૨૧
ની•મુદતમો•આપીને•લઇજાએ•તાર•પ
કી•તે•લોકોનુ•લેવુ•કબુલ•કરશે•નકી•
તા• ૧૪ મી•શપતેમબર ૧૮૧૬ *
શેરાબજી•માંણેકજી•તથા
પારશી•મેરવાંનજી•પાલંણજી

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT IGNACIO RODRIGUES a Native Portuguese Inhabitant hath contracted to Mortgage to BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE for himself and Attorney to SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE, his Property consisting of as follows; an Oart situated without the Town Walls near Market called Katekichabhaut, together with nine Messuages and Ranges in the said Oart situated; one House situated without the Town Walls on Pallow in an Oart called Mothey Churney in which he actually dwells, together with the ground occupied under the same, as likewise the ground comprising its compound, and also all the ground adjoining the same occupied with Houses belonging to Tenants; one House situated in an Oart called Japaò adjoining the said last mentioned Oart; one Grab called Futtay Khair alias Goodfortune, Captain JOHN GILLON, burthen 125 Tons or thereabouts; and a Pattamar called Huck Sullamutty, Tindel DOSSABHOY ESSOOBJEE. If any person or persons have any claim or demand against the same or any part thereof, they are hereby apprized, and requested to make the same known without delay, unto the said BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE in the Office of NASSERVANJEE CAWASJEE PITTY opposite to Mr. BAXTER'S former Shop in Meadow's Street, within fourteen days, after the expiration of which period, no demand will be attended to.

Bombay 12th September 1816.

જાહેર•ખબર
ખબર•ડીમાંથી•આપીએચજે
જત•કરંગી•જનારા•કુદરીક•આએ•
ગામનો•રેવારશીકે•એ•ઘણીએ•પારશી•બ
મનજી•કુશતમજી•પોતાની•વતી•તથા•શે
રાબજી•કુશતમજીની•વતી•એ•ઘણીઓ
પાશેથી•એ•કરંગી•પોતાની•મીલકત•ગી
રવી•રાખવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુકે•એની•વગ
ત•વાર•એરે•વાડી•એક•બારકોટની•મા
રકીટમેકે•નામે•કેતકીયેલાંત•એ•મધે•
નવ•કોયરીઓ•તથા•ચાલકે•તથા•ગેહર

એક•બારકોટનાં•પાલવા•કુપરછે•જે•અધ
એ•ઘણી•પોતે•રેકેછે•તથા•એની•જગો
શાતેછે•એ•વગરે•બીજી•જગો•પોતાનાં
વાડામોછે•તથા•એને•લગતી•જગોજે•કુ
પર•લોકોએ•પોતાનાં•ગેકર•બાંધિએછે
તથા•જેનુ•એ•ઘણીને•લાકુ•મલેછે•તથા
ગેકર•એક•એજ•વાડી•મલેછે•નામે•જપા
કુ•તથા•બીજુ•વાંકાણ•એક•ગોરાબ
નામે•કતેજેર•તથા•ગુડકારતન•કપતા
ન•જાંત•ગીલન•વાલુછે•જેનુ•જરતીકુ
આશરે ૧૨૫ તનનુછે•તથા•કતેમારી
એક•નામે•કુકશલાંમતી•તનડેલ•દોશા
લાજ•ઇશ્રુપજી•વાલીછે—એ•શરવે•કુપ
ર•કુરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો
અગાર•લેકેલુ•કુશેનો•તે•ઘણીઓ•આજ
થી•દીન ૧૪ નો•મુદતમો•આવીને•પાર
શી•નશરવાંનજી•કાવશજી•પીતી•ની•પેરી
મધે•પારશી•બમંનજી•કુશતંમજીને•જાહેર
કરે•એ•પેરી•મી•બાકશટર•ની•જુની
કુકાંન•ની•શાંલેછે•એ•મુદત•પછી•આવી
ને•જાહેર•કરશેનો•એ•ઘણી•દાવો•કબુ
લ•કરશે•નહી *

તા• ૧૨ મી•શપતેમબર ૧૮૧૬

J. C. GAMA,

Druggist and Apothecary,

RESPECTFULLY begs, leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the settlement and the public at large, that he has received from England per Orpheus a very select and fresh assortment of all kind of Drugs, and Medicines, which he has exposed for sale at his Shop, near the Portuguese Chapel, consisting of the following articles.

Genuine Arquebuzade Water, Soda Powder, Efflorecence of Cheltenham Salts, Paregoric Lozenges, Refined Liquorice, Pomade Divine, Eau de Luce, Eau de Cologne, Rose Lip Salve, Dalby's Carminative, Ess. Peppermint, Peppermint Pearls, Pince's Russia Oil, Velnoe's Vegetable Syrup, Permanent Ink, Camomile Drops, Calcined Hartshorn, Starch, Carraway Seeds, Smelling Salts, Epsom Salts, Rochelle Salts, Siedlitz Salts, Tasteless Salts, Red Bark, Pale Bark, Calcined Magnesia, Magnesia in Powder and Cakes, Manna and Cream Tartar, Scaling and Cleaning Teeth Instruments, Bleeding Lancets, Horse Glyster Syringes, Horse Lancets, Glass Urinals, Nipple Shells, Mortars, and Pestles, Graduated Measures, small Scales, and Weights, stoppered and common Phials, Oris Root, Medicine Boxes, Elastic Injection Boxes for Children, Spt. Lavander, Ether, Oil Aniseed, Oil Peppermint, Oil of Almonds, Oil Carrawayseed, Octagon Fire Boxes, Octagon Spring Candle ditto, Aqua Regia, Aqua Fortis, Spt. of Salts, Sulphuric Acid, Scamony, Castor, Minium Measures, a few Copies Buchan's Domestic Medecine, Bougies, Essence of Wormwood, &c. &c. &c.

Also an excellent quality of Writing Ink by the appellation of Rebancourt's Ink the preparation to be had of Mr. GAMA at the following price.

Per Gallon.....Rs. 4
Per Bottle..... 1

Bombay 13th September 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

CAPT. BACKHOUSE of His Majesty's 47th Regiment is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Right Honorable the Governor, vice Haworth from the date of the decease of that Officer.

Assistant Surgeon John Armstrong is appointed to act as Agent for Gun Powder from the date of Doctor Inverarity's embarkation and during his absence from the Presidency on sick Certificate.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH SEPTEMBER 1816.

John Smith Esq having been permitted to resign his situation of Military Paymaster General, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct Mr. Smith to deliver over charge of that office to his Deputy Mr. Pelly until further orders.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1816.

The last arrivals from Great Britain not having furnished us with any English newspapers of later date than that, the substance of which we gave in our Extra of Sunday, we have continued our selection of the most interesting extracts from the papers which had previously been kindly furnished us.

We are informed that the Providence, Captain W. Green, for London will sail on Sunday next, the Packets for her are to be closed at the Post Office this evening.

The Extra Ships we conclude may be expected to arrive here early next month, as we observe that the Ann, Capt. James Mason, the Alexander Capt. Henry Cobb and the Lady Carrington Capt. D. Macdougal for Madeira and Bombay were to be in the Downs the 28th April.

We are informed that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta will leave this Presidency on his return to Calcutta early next week.

His Lordship will be conveyed by the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora, and we understand that his Lordship intends visiting Cannanore and Ceylon for a short time, on his way to Calcutta and that at the former of the places he will have a Confirmation. The Venerable Archdeacon Barnes is to accompany his Lordship

Since our last, intelligence of considerable political importance has reached this Presidency, the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora, brought reports of the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia to Russia by the Turkish Government, and the probality of a war between Russia and Persia from the raising and equipment of very considerable military forces by the former of these powers. These reports have been since repeated by the arrival of the country Ship Currim Bux from Bussora. They rest however on the authority solely we understand of private letters from Persia, but we believe they may be relied on. They are events extremely probable, for the acquisition of these provinces has long been an object of the Russian Government, and although the accession of such an extent of territory to the Russia empire may not be viewed with indifference by the rest of the European powers, we do not perceive how they could prevent its taking place, and it may have been facilitated by some secret article or understanding in the treaty for the maintenance of the Christian religion signed by Austria, Russia and Prussia.

The event is however we think likely to lead to active measures of precaution on the part of other European powers, Russia being, prior to this cession, possessed of a power and dominion sufficient to excite their jealousy and suspicion. We have given an account of Moldavia and Wallachia with some short observations on the extent and power of Russia and her views on these provinces, in another part of our paper.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Capon, 2d, 1st.
Assistant Surgeon McNeil, 2d, 1st.
Captain Frederick
Captain Crozier, Pioneers.
Surgeon Martin, 87th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Lieutenant William Gilkrist, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.
Captain Meall, H. M. 51st Regiment.
Lieutenant R. Sutherland, 1st, 7th.
Liutenant Colonel Smith, 2d, 6th,
Ensign Stack, 1st, 5th,

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

September 10th Arrived Ship Curimbux' Captain W. G. Capon, from the Persian Gulph

September 9th Sailed His Majesty's Sloop Challenger, P. H. Bridges, Esq. Captain to Persian Gulph.

Ditto, H. C. C. Mercury, Lieut. Thomas Blast, to Ditto.—Ditto, Ditto, Vestal, Lieut. Tanner, to Ditto —Ditto Ship Sunbury, Capt. John Tosh, to Madras and Bengal.

11th, Ditto Brig Johnny, Capt. R. Ballard, to Penang.

Ditto Ship Asia, Free Trader, Capt. Alexander Graig, to England.

PASSENGERS PER ASIA.

To the Cape,—Robert Stewart, Eqs President Medical Board.

To England.—John Easton, Esq. Surgeon H. M. 47th Regiment.
Mrs. Easton,
Miss. C. E. Easton,
Master S. Easton,
John Smith, Esq. Military Paymaster General.
Master F. J. Smith.
Lieutenant F. C. Baynes, 2d, 4th, N. I.
Mrs. Stewart,
Miss S. Stewart,
Miss A. A. Stewart,
Master O. E. Stewart.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS. — August 12th Good Success, Crockets, from China May 22d,—Ditto Gram Para, (Portuguese,) Martino, from Lisbon April 21st.

Ditto 13th Good Hope, Napier, from Batavia July 7th.—Ditto Union, (American,) Hutchins, from Boston May 7th.

Ditto, 16th Perseverance, Ramsden, from Bombay July 9th.—Ditto Albion, Brown, from England March 23th.—Ditto Pembroke, J. Brown, from Bombay July 23d —Ditto Neptune, (American,) Thomas, from Madras August 8th.—Ditto Brig St. Antonio, Bolston, from Sea.—Ditto Jessie, Landale, from Chittagong August 12th.

Ditto 17th Defence, Butler, from Madras August 10th.

DEPARTURES.—August 17th Brig New Leader, (American,) for Boston,—Ditto, Patriot (American) Frye, for Salem.—Ditto Flora Patrick, for Pedier,—Ditto, City of Edinburgh, Lock, for Loudon.

Madras Intelligence.

AUGUST 29,

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. H. Viveash, Mahratta Translator to Government.

His Majesty's Ship Volage is hourly expected from the Eastward; and is likely we understand to be the first of the Squadron that will proceed to England; it seems however, to be thought after the serious accident she met in the Eastern Seas, she must go round to Bombay to be docked.

The Hesper with some other Ships of the Squadron bound to England, were at the Isle of France at the date of the last accounts, the 29th of July: the Philomel was expected to sail for Europe the following day. The Hesper, it is understood, had been found in so decayed a state, that it was doubted whether it would be safe to allow her to proceed home.

The Honorable Company's Ships Elphinstone and Wexford sailed in prosecution of their Voyage to China, on Sunday last.

The Flag Ship is expected to sail for Trincomalie on Sunday next. The other Ships of the Squadron, we understand, proceed immediately to the same destination.

His Majesty's Sloop Conway, Captain Tancock, arrived in the Roads on Saturday last, from Calcutta; and on anchoring, saluted the Flag.

The Ennore Transit, Captain Greig, from the Mauritius the 29th of July, has also arrived; and sails immediately for the Northern Ports and Calcutta.

Calcutta Intelligence.

AUGUST 19.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE;
AUGUST 9, 1816,

FORT WILLIAM.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, 9TH AUGUST 1816.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. James Irwin, Salt Agent at Tumlook.

Mr. James Money, Salt Agent for the Divison of Bullooah and Chittagong.

Mr. Henry C. Plowden, Commercial Resident at Etawash and Culpee.

Our latest accounts from Jaypoor state, that Ghurree Dowlah has been taken, and that the Rajah's troops after this success, had proceeded against G'huttwaree. Ameer Khawn on the 23d ultimo, was still in the vicinity of Madoorajpoor, and had been negotiating with Takoor Bharut Singh, the Rajah of that place, in order to obtain the release of the family of Ackhoonjee, the father-in-law of the Khan.—The Takoor, it appears, refused to deliver up this family, and declared that he would keep them as hostages for the performance of Ameer Khawn's engagement to evacuate the Jaypoor territory. Ackhoonjee had also been sent by the Rajah of Jaypoor to Ameer Khawn, with a message, that if the Khan would perform his part of the late treaty, by quitting the Jaypoor territoris, the Rajah would forthwith perform his pecuniary engagements. This communication not having produced the desired effect, it is stated that the Rajah was concerting measures to compel the enemy to retire from the neighbourhood of Madoorajpoor: but the embarrassment of the Rajah, the condition of his troops, and his want of confidence in his chieftains, afforded little hope that he could act offensively with any effect. Dunee Ram Bhoura and Mohun Ram Nazir, two of the Rajah's Chiefs, have been arrested, it is said, for the purpose of obtaining money from them.—From [illegible] that the Ukhbars before us cont[illegible] pears no reason to expect tha[illegible] Rajah will be relieved from his [illegible] that Ameer Khawn will perfor[illegible] ments.

Accounts from Jaypoor, tw[illegible] than the foregoing, inform us [illegible] Khawn had proposed to proce[illegible] but that his Affgans insisted, t[illegible] quit his position until all their a[illegible] should be settled. He offere[illegible] months' pay, but this they refus[illegible] It appears also that a serious [illegible] broken out in the Jaypoor arm[illegible] tually surrounded the Camp o[illegible] Singh, and pointed their guns ag[illegible] occupied by that Chieftain. Up[illegible] rances of Manjee Doss that their a[illegible] be satisfied within fourteen day[illegible] ever forbore from further violence[illegible] dapore force had attempted to tak[illegible] and in consequence became eng[illegible] Mahratta force in that neighbour[illegible] stated that the Joudapore Troops [illegible] advantage, but that another con[illegible] pected.

The latest intelligence from Holk[illegible] is dated the 18th ult. It was then a[illegible] A violent tempest accompanied by [illegible] on the 14th had nearly destroyed the Camp. Hundreds of Tents had been blown away. Several horses and bullocks had perished; and so much grain had been damaged, that the remainder was selling at 8 Seers per Rupee. Juggoo Baboo had concealed himself to avoid the violence of his mutinous Soldiers.

We have no news worthy of notice from Amretsir. Runjeet Singh on the 19th ult. was at Lahore.

[*India Gazette,*

Our papers from Jypore extend from the 25th to the 31st July. The troops under Rao Chand Sing, in the service of Rajah, had been sitting D[illegible]harna for arrears of pay, and Manjee Dass promised them that in ten days the whole of their demands should be paid. The troops were satisfied and departed. Hurdu Putwaree brought information, that a quarrel had occured between the people of Meerta, and the Rajah of Jondpore, and that respecting the possession of the village of Murda, a battle had been fought, in which the former were defeated. Meerta, or according to Rennell Meerat, is about 100 miles west of Jypore, and 40 east of Joudpore. 26th. Beem Sain Khutree [illegible] promised Manjee Dass 40,000 rupees by way [illegible] contribution. Meer Khan continued near M[illegible]jypore; and was preparing his army to proceed to Sheergurra. Colonel Mahrab Khan had marched towards Hindoon. Jumsheed Khan with a detachment from Meer Khan's army had gone to Bukroo, and having besieged that place, plundered it of 1,500 rupees! The Takoor, of Ludanee, succeeded in cutting off from Jumsheed Khan's detachment two elephants, twelve horses, and twelve camels, and conveyed them to his own village. 27th. The Suwars of Loujalee, had also seized from Jumsheed Khan ten or twelve horses. On this day twenty-two horses, belonging to the Rajah Jugur Sing died, for want of provender. News arrived that between the Meerta's and Takoor

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Seeroo-rain, the confederate of the Rajah of Joudpore, a reconciliation had taken place. Respecting Jumsheed Khan, intelligence was received that he had left Bukroo, and encamped near Muhal, with an intention of proceeding to Shoojaulee. The 28th. the son of Bhuma, Jumadar, arrived from the army of Meer Khan, and represented to the Rajah, that if he wanted to complete his negotiations with Meer Khan, he must send a person in whom he had confidence, but if there was any further delay, Meer Khan would certainly attack Sheergurra, and the principal part of his Army would still remain for supplies in the Jepore territory. The Rajah observed that the Khan had already entered into arrangements with him, and he had gone away satisfied; but Meer Khan also entered into the most solemn engagements with Bukshee Anduraj, and Sewaee Sing, of Bukuran, and such was his duplicity that he afterwards had them assassinated. The Rajah, therefore, refused to comply with the Khan's wishes. 31st. News from Jumsheed Khan's Army, states that he was still encamped at the place mentioned in the last accounts. A confidential servant of Takoor Luchman Sing, of Seekur, repaired to him and presented to him hoondees to the amount of 20,000 rupees, and said take this sum and march immediately to the assistance of my master. Jumsheed Khan requested him to wait three days. The news from Meer Khan, states that he had told the Wukeels of the Rajah of Joudpore, to pay down instantly five lacks of rupees, and, on their refusing, he threatened forthwith to march against Joudpore. The Wukeels replied, that between him in the Rajah the ties of friendship existed, and it would not be proper for him to ravage and lay waste the country of Joudpore. The money, that he had agreed to advance, would be paid in the month of Cartik. 30th Manjee Dass, called all the mahajuns together and ordered them to get the cash ready required for the payment of the troops. On this day the ministers of the Rajah of Jypore wrote to Meer Khan to the following effect. Your letters have been received and their contents understood. If your wish to complete the negociations, send a confidential person, and in the month of Cartik, the money agreed upon, shall be paid to you. Information arrived that Jumsheed Khan had reached the neighbourhood of Kaluk and had encamped there. 31st. Manjee Dass communicated to the Rajah that he had received 24000 rupees from Sobah Ram. It is reported that Jumsheed Khan has laid seige to the Fort of Joudpore. Meer Khan is still on his old ground, and his troops sitting D,hurna before his tent for arrears.

Such are the fragments of intelligence which the Jypore papers present, relative to the struggle between Meer Khan and the Rajah. The circumstance of the troops of both sitting D,hurna shews the impoverished state of the public resources. The plundering and exactions of Meer Khan on the one hand, and the forced loans and contributions of the Rajah on the other, must in a very short period exhaust the country. The former appears to be only occupied detaching his Surdars in all directions to bring in money, and seems perfectly secure that his enemy will not dare to attack him; while the Rajah, without means or energy, lingers on with promises and negociation, equally unable to resume offensive operations or to resist; wavering and irresolute, and looking forward with apparent indifference to what chance may produce in his favor. He promises to pay the Invader the pecuniary part of his agreement in the month of Cartick, two months hence, so that he seems to have made up his mind to endure the presence of a devouring force up to that period. Indeed the whole country is in such a condition of insecurity and turbulence, that legitimate authority is at an end, and his numberless petty Chiefains admit of no control but that of force. Heedless of any principle or effort conducive to the general good, they sustain a selfish and predatory independence which must terminate in the abridgement, if not the extinction, of the Raja's power.

Cal. Gout. Gaz.

JAVA.

Head-quarters, Weltevreden, 5th July 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General Orders by Government are published for the information of the Army:

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Batavia, July 3, 1816.

"The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has great satisfaction in "expressing the high sense he entertains of "the good conduct of the Troops engaged "against the collected Force of the Ex Raja "of Boni and his adherents, on the 8th ul"timo.

"The judgment of Major Dalton in anticipating the intended attack of the enemy, the promptitude of his measures in defeating their intention, and the gallantry and perseverance evinced by the small British Force in an action of ten hours against a numerous body secured by stockade, and in a situation almost inaccessable, demand the highest praise and the warmest acknowledgements of Government. And the Lieutenant Governor in Council will have very great pleasure in bringing the merits of the officers and men engaged on this occasion, to the notice of his Excellency the Governor General in Council; also will not fail to report the zealous and active co-operation of Captain Eatwell, and the Officers and Men from the Honorable Company's Cruizers Benares, Teignmouth and Ternate, who served in the Batteries and otherwise shared in the successful issue of the day.

"On the eminent public services of Major Dalton, the Lieutenant Governor in Council finds it difficult sufficiently to express his sentiments, but it will be a pleasing part of his duty to point out to the superior authorities the discernment of that officer in discovering the enemy's plans, the energy of his measures in defeating them, and the ability and zeal which he had throughout evinced since he assumed the charge and command of the Residency of Macassar.

"And the Lieutenant Governor in Council will not lose the opportunity of bringing to the notice of his Excellency the Governor General in Council the merits of the several Corps and Detachments, who composed the Garrison of Macassar.

"They may be assured that their conduct under the privations to which they have at times been unavoidably exposed, and in a service peculiarly harassing, has not been unobserved by this Government; and the Lieutenant Governor in Council will be happy in having the opportunity of reporting to the Superior Authorities, that the conduct of the Officers and men at Macassar, has been distinguished as much by their cheerfulness under fatigue and privations, as by their gallantry in every instance when they have been actually engaged with the enemy.

(Signed) C. Assey, *Sec. to Govt.*

By Order of the Commander of the Forces,

(Signed) J. Nixon, *Act. Dep. Adj. Gen.*

(A true Copy,)

W. H. Wake,

Lt & Adj. L. I. V. B.

We are told that the British Government has taken measures for the encouragement and increase of the Colony at the Cape of Good Hope. A ship was lying in the Thames ready to take out farmers and artisans for that settlement; and to those willing to emigrate, was offered a bounty of twelve guineas, and eighteen pence per day for subsistence during the passage. And on their arrival, those willing to engage in agricultural pursuits, to receive a grant of land on the mere condition of cultivating it. The enfeebled state and cost of this settlement had long been a subject of complaint, in England, and every plan for its improvement and augmentation deserves encouragement.

Cal. Gaz.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th instant, at Loll Baugh, Cuttack, the Lady of C. Becker, Esq. Salt Agent, of a Son.

At Sea on the 1st of July, the Lady of the Rev. H. L. H. Williams, was delivered of a Daughter.

On the 12th current, the Lady of Captain D. Inverarity, of a Daughter.

On the same day, Mrs. C. Rebeiro, of a Daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Captain D'Aguilar, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Noacolly, on the 5th current, the Lady of James Irwin, Esq. Salt Agent at that Station, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Saturday night last, at Chandpaul Ghaut, George Tyler, junior, Esq. aged 30 years,—most sincerely regretted by all his friends and acquaintances.

On Thursday last, the 15th instant, Thos. Templeton, Esq. many years a Solicitor in the Supreme Court at this Presidency, whose loss is unfeignedly regretted by all who had intercourse with him in the line of his profession; or who had opportunities of knowing him in private life.

Same day, Mr. Robert Fuller, late Chief Officer of the Brig Dolphin.

On the 7th instant at Allahabad, aged ten months and nine days, William Muirson, the infant Son of Henry Shakespear, of the Civil Service.

At the General Hospital, on the 10th current, Mr. Francis Lapree, Town Serjeant, aged 27 years.

At Cawnpore, on the 19th June, Quarter-Mr. Serjant Charles Anderson, of H. M. 14th Regiment of Foot—he was esteemed a good man and a good mason, he lived respected and died regretted by all who knew him.

On Saturday evening, the 17th instant, Maria Louisa the infant Daughter of Lieut. Geo. Chapman, 21st Batt. 18th Regt. N. I.

FIFTEENTH *CALCUTTA LOTTERY,*

Twelfth and Last Day's Drawing,
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1816.

No. 124, a Blank, but being the fiftieth drawn Ticket, is entitled to 100,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 1935, a prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 2368, a Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 234, 728, 1528, 2417 and 3233, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 852, 1010, 1843, 2591, 2669, 3136, 3348, 3910, 5047, 5279, and 5740 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 20, 413, 478, 506, 1417, 2083, 2311, 2462, 2595, 2623, 3318, 4225, 4241, 4330, 5903 and 5938, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 4.

On the subject of the Lancasterian mode of education, attempted to be introduced into France, the Moniteur, of the 4th. contains the following notice:

"By a letter of the 3d February, the Grand Almoner has acquainted the Prefect of the Seine, that having made known to the King the alarms of the Catholics, the reclamations of the clergy, and the memorial of the Vicars Geneal of Paris, on the subject of the new schools for the Catholics, on the plan of Bell and Lancaster, his Majesty has charged him to communicate the same to the Prefect, and at the same time to inform him that, without wishing to decide on the new method, "his Majesty was desirous that it should be laid down as a principle, both for establishments already made, and future ones:—

"1. That the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion shall be taught in the new schools, to the exclusion of every other.

"2. That every teacher who does not profess the Catholic faith, shall be excluded from these schools.

"3. That regulations for these schools shall be drawn up in concert with the diocesan authority.

"4. That the rectors shall be authorised to visit the schools established in their parishes, and take care that the Catholic religion shall be there carefully taught.

"5. In fine, that the establishment of the new schools shall in no respect trench upon those of the brothers of the Christian schools; in that in the places or parishes where the latter shall have been already established in sufficient number, new schools shall not be admitted to come in competition with them."

These articles were sanctioned by his Majesty's signature; and, in consequence of these communications, those the clergy of Paris who were members of the committee of primary instruction, have no longer refused to act.

APRIL 15

The Polytechnical School, that celebrated nursery for Artillery and Engineer Officers, is this day suppressed by an Ordonnance of the King. This seminary for military instruction had long since been viewed with a jealous eye by the Court, both on account of its Revolutionary origin, and of the patriotic spirit of the youth educated therein, evinced by their defence of Paris against the Allies in 1814, and again by their active exertions for the same purpose in 1815, which spirit it has hitherto been found impossible to stifle, or suddenly to transform into a love of Royalty.

Symptoms of discontent having lately been manifested on the occasion of an attempt to introduce some innovations into the Establishment, the opportunity was considered favorable for suppressing it, in consequence of which, a strong detachment of the Royal Guard was ordered to take possession of the building at midnight, to dismantle the school of its arms, and to carry off fifty of its most refractory youths. The remainder are sent back to their parents and put under the surveillance of the Police. I refer you to the Royal Ordonnance on the subject published in the Moniteur of this day.

APRIL 17

The incident which gave rise to the suppression of the Polytechnical School, was the refusal of the youths of that establishment to assist at the inauguration of the bust of his Majesty, in lieu of that of Napoleon, a very fashionable ceremony of late in different parts of France. The ceremony, however, did take place without their assistance. But in the following night an unlucky accident befel the bust, which being reported to the Minister of War, his Excellency thought it expedient to recommend the suppression of the Institution.

SPAIN.

APRIL 22.

We have received Buenos Ayres Gazettes up to 31st December. By these the rumours of General Rondeau having met with a considerable check are confirmed. It appears that an action was fought at a place called Sipe-sipe in Upper Peru, the result of which was, that the Buenos army had been compelled to retreat to La Plata, to join the expected reinforcements. Colonel French with 2500 men, and General San Martin with an equal number, were shortly to unite with the Peruvian army of the Independents. It appears that a considerable loss has been sustained on both sides, easiest repaired by the latter, who are near their resources. This seems to be an interminable war in the centre of an immense country, and from which nothing decisive can follow. Both parties occasionally advance or retreat, either on their resources, or to repair partial losses.

All accounts concur in representing the horrors and massacres committing in the name of Ferdinand, in the desolated South Columbia. Vengeance, under the most horrid form, every where stalks abroad, and the dungeons are crowded with victims. Several Englishmen have been tried and condemned for aiding the Independents, and many British, as well as North Americans, are in close confinement. A brig of war had been sent up from Jamaica, for the purpose of claiming British subjects, but no one from on board was allowed to enter the gates of Carthagena.

A proclamation has been issued by the present Governor of Venezuela, stating, that all vessels, foreign as well as national, trading with the island of Margarita, or supplying its inhabitants with arms and provisions, shall have their Captains forthwith hung up to the yard-arm, as well as every fifth man out of the crews.

The Independents of the island of Margarita had defeated and killed 500 men belonging to the regiment of *La Union*, the finest and most effective one Spain possesses.

APRIL 24.

Extraordinary exertions are now making by the Spanish Government to prevent epistolary correspondence with England. Secret orders have been transmitted to all directors of post offices, commanding, whenever they receive letters from this country which they imagine are suspicious, to site the person to whom they are directed, and to open and read the same in his presence; and if such letter contains any political expression, he is to be confined till his Majesty's pleasure is known. Orders have also been issued not to forward any letters to England the postage of which is not previously paid, a requisite hitherto unusual, and of which the object is evident. The entry of all foreign books has also been prohibited; and to possess, or to be seen reading an English newspaper, is equivalent to high treason.

The King of Spain, it appears, has directed his Council of the Indies, to prepare a report on the Slave Trade, which is supposed to indicate an intention of abolishing that traffic.

The notice of disturbances in the North of Spain, is entirely without foundation. We have letters of the 21st ult. from Bilboa and St. Sebastian, which mention nothing of the kind, and thence to Lisbon, the distance is equal to ten days by the post. That elements of insurrection exist every where in Spain is evident, but they have not yet assumed any obvious shape.

MAY 2 1816.

PORTUGAL.

Substance of Mr Canning's Answer to a letter to him signed by the Consul General and principal English Residents at Lisbon.

SUBSTANCE OF MR. CANNING'S ANSWER.

Mr. Consul General, and Gentlemen—This unexpected testimony of your good will is peculiarly gratifying to my feelings. I had not presumed to flatter myself that my short residence at Lisbon, and the still shorter period during which I have had official duties to discharge, could have enabled me to entitle myself to the expression either of your regrets, or of your approbation.

Under any circumstances, Gentlemen, I must have revisited England in the course of the present spring, the time being arrived at which I engaged with my Constituents to resume that Parliamentary duty, from which their considerate kindness had allowed me a temporary release.

But if I feel any concern that my official existence here was not prolonged by the return of the Prince Regent of Portual, it is mainly for the sake of your interests.

It would, indeed, have been a great satisfaction to me to terminate, by direct communication with the Sovereign Authority of this Kingdom, those petty but vexatious questions of which it is in vain to seek the adjustment either through a reference of thousands of miles, or by discussion with a delegated Government.

Had that opportunity arisen, I should have been found by you not unmindful of the assurance which I gave to you when I had the honour of receiving you last year, that I would make your rights and privileges the object of my most serious consideration. Neither will you, I am sure, deem me to have been wanting to that consideration when I say to you, that upon the best opinion which I have been enabled to form upon a complicated and difficult subject, regard must be had in all such questions to the circumstances and character of the times in which we live, as well as the times in which those privileges were granted—that it would be unwise (as well as invidious) to insist in your behalf at the present day on any thing which is became obsolete and useless, while on the other hand,

no exertion should be omitted to obtain the confirmation to you of whatever is essentially just and solidly beneficial.

In this spirit it is that I have uniformly framed the remonstrances and representations which I have had occasion to make to the local Government, and I am persuaded (and I have lost no opportunity of inculcating that persuasion) that after the return of the Prince Regent, all disputed points may be set at rest by an arrangement at once advantageous to British interests in Portugal, and what is most material for the permanency of any such arrangement, consistent with the honour of the Portuguese Government, with the protection of its fair commerce, and even with the improvement of its legitimate revenue.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for the good wishes both of a public and a private nature with which you are pleased to accompany my return to England;—you may be assured that you do me no more than justice in believing, that in whatever situation, I shall always look back with regard to the interests of this community: the office that I have filled here imposes this upon me as a duty, which the reception that I have experienced here will render most grateful to me in its discharge.

MAY 3D.

By accounts from Lisbon we learn, that more troops are going out to the Brazils. What can be the meaning of this measure on the part of an impoverished Government in time of peace? The Brazils can only be aggrandized at the expence of its neighbours. Does it accord with the interests of this country that this should be done? The Portuguese are anxious to throw off our yoke, as they call it, and would gladly wipe away the debt of gratitude. They have made strong exertions to break through our present Commercial Treaty, and exclude us from the Brazils. They would wish us to have no connection but with Portugal, now become the colony, but finding this impracticable, they sought to restrict us to Rio Janeiro. What would be their tone if they obtained possession of the Eastern side of the Plata, and monopolized the hide trade! They would glory in our being then dependent on them for this essential article. The policy, as well as the Ministers of the Portuguese Cabinet, have changed since the emigration; being all of a new order, they cling only to the New World. Yet whilst all this is passing, we have nothing more than a Charge d'Affaires in the Brazils, possessed of no influence or credit; and to the empty Colonial Court of Lisbon we sent an expensive diplomatic establishment, where nothing was to be done, unless to examine the theory of earthquakes. The sailing of the Aquilon has been detained for nearly two months, and we sincerely hope, for the protection of our trade, that this egregious neglect will be remedied, and the invasive projects of Portuguese carefully scrutinized.

PRUSSIA.

APRIL 25.

Some German Papers to the 20th instant arrived last night. The following extract will serve to shew the real character of the Prussian Government, manifesting as it does the determination of that Cabinet to suppress all freedom of discussion:

FROM THE LOWER RHINE, APRIL 14.

On the 11th inst. the Privy Counsellor of State, Sack, High President of the Prussian Rhenish Provinces, who has acquired such general esteem, left Axle Chapelle. Public papers state, that on the 9th of January he addressed the following Circular to the Chief Authorities under his Government:—

"His Majesty the King has been pleased, by a Cabinet Order of the 3d of this month, to prohibit, the continuation of the Rhedish Mercury. His Majesty has at the same time acquainted me, that 'The Ministry is employed upon a law about the Liberty of the Press, which will contain such regulations for the future as will answer to the public opinion, & the good of the state;' and at the same time with expression of his supreme displasure, at the licence that has hitherto been allowed, made it my express duty 'till that time, to keep the Newspapers and Journals especially in check.' At the same time that I announce to you his Majesty's will, I charge you to double the strictness of the censure of all newspapers and political journals which appear in your jurisdiction by means of adequate instructions, so that no passage whatever may pass which shall contain offensive attacks upon a foreign Government, or unauthorised criticisms and judgments upon acts of our Government, or upon objects of our internal polity or our foreign relations. For the exact observance of these injunctions till the time, when the announced law shall dissolve those bonds laid on the liberty of public discussion, I must make you, &c. personally responsible to me as I am myself responsible to his Majesty the King."

APRIL 30.

INDIA.

Mr. Horner, seeing an Honourable Member in his place who was connected with the Board of Controul, wished to move for the production of some papers, by which it might be known what steps had been taken for separating the political and commercial accounts of the East India Company. He did not think there could be any objection to their production; and his reasons for moving for them were, that he thought there had been an evasion of the meaning of the Act of Parliament in not keeping their accounts quite distinct; and that he wished to make the papers the grounds of a future motion. He then moved; —'That there be laid before the House an account of the steps taken by the Board of Controul, or the India Directors, for carrying into effect a separation of the commercial and political accounts of the India Company."

Mr. Wallace observed, that he had no objections to the motion, which was then put and carried.

THANKS TO LORD EDWARD SOMERSET.

The Speaker, in delivering the Thanks of the House to Lord Edward Somerset, on his first appearance there since the battle of Waterloo, expressed himself as follows:

"Major General Lord Edward Somerset,

"At length we are gratified by seeing amongst us one of those distinguished Officers to whom this House has voted its Thanks for their eminent services in the battle of Waterloo, a victory eclipsing the fame of all other battles fought in those celebrated fields of war, and consummating the glory of the Duke of Wellington, with whose great name the gratitude of this House has justly associated that of Field-Marshal Blucher.

"In the narrations of that gigantic conflict, our historians will always relate that Major General Lord Edward Somerset, already known by his brilliant services in the Southern Provinces of France, held a high and forward command in those gallant charges by the British cavalry which defeated and destroyed the boasted squadrons of cuirassiers. They will relate also, that Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, who had in five former battles commanded divisions of that heroic army which rescued Portugal and Spain, maintained also a conspicuous post in the support of the embattled line, where the British Guards repulsed and put to flight the Imperial Guards of France. Nor will those other illustrious men be forgotten who might now have been standing up amongst us to receive our thanks if the fate of war had not laid them low in their grave of glory;—soldiers long dear to the affections and remembrance of their country which will never cease to revere and regret the veteran but ardent valour of Picton, or the bright and rising honours of Ponsonby.

"The days, indeed, of these our mingled triumphs and griefs are now concluded. Other scenes have opened, and other cares have arisen to demand our vigilance. From the long contest, however, now happily closed, this durable advantage has resulted to our country. We have proved to ourselves the value of those manly habits and institutions which have established the superiority of our national character; and such splendid examples of skill, valour, and constancy as we have had this day to commemorate, will deeply impress upon our enemies and upon our allies, in all ages, a just respect for the counsels and arms of this Empire.

"The special duty which I have this day to discharge is, to deliver to you the Thanks of this House for your last great services. And I do therefore now, in the name and by the command of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, deliver to you, Major General Lord Edward Somerset, their unanimous Thanks for your indefatigable zeal and exertions upon the 18th of June, 1815, when the French army commanded by Bonaparte received a signal and complete defeat." [Loud cheers.]

Lord E. Somerset begged leave to express to the House the deep sense which he entertained of the honour conferred on him. It was a fortunate circumstance for him, that on the 18th of June he was in the command of a division of the British army, who, animated by the example of the great man under whom they had so often served, and who had so often led them on to victory and honour, nobly answered to the well grounded confidence reposed in them. The Thanks of the House for his exertions on that day, whatever they were, would always be remembered by him with gratitude—[Loud cheering.]

We have much pleasure in stating, that his Majesty's ship Ister, Captain Forrest, after a fortnight's laborious and skilful exertion, was got off from the reef of rocks called the Punta los Banos (near Cape de Gat), where she ran on shore, and was towed into Gibraltar on the 24th ultimo, by his Majesty's ships Montague, 74, Captain P. Heywood, and Arachne, Capt. Godfrey. It was intended she should be hove down, for the purpose of giving her so much repair as would enable the crew to bring her safe to England.

The Paris Papers received last night state, that Lord Exmouth has sailed with his Fleet for England.

[*Hamp. Tele. April 22,*

APRIL 24.

Two of the regiments of light cavalry returning from France are to replace the 24th and 25th light dragoons, ordered from India to be reduced.

Bank Stock had a considerable rise yesterday, in consequence of its being understood that the bargain between Government and the Bank was completed—by which the Bonus, to the amount of six millions, to be given to the proprietors, is in the first place to be lent to Government.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue in the Years ended 5th April 1815, and 5th April 1816; and also the Total Produce of the Consolidated Fund, the Annual Duties, and the War Taxes:—

	Year ended 5 April, 1815.	Year ended 5 April, 1816.
Customs	£20,014,830	£21,998,079
Excise	18,793,926	19,092,716
Stamps	5,555,282	6,107,373
Post Office	1,526,000	1,515,000
Assessed Taxes	6,308,606	6,327,033
Land Taxes	1,111,355	1,108,271
Miscellaneous	391,816	981,419
Total Consolidated Fund	38,704,815	39,439,893
Annual Duties, to pay off Bills:		
Customs	2,618,038	2,454,039
Excise	475,241	597,314
Pensions, Offices, &c.	—	16
Total Annual Duties	3,093,309	3,051,369
Permanent and Annual Duties War Taxes:	41,739,124	42,491,262
Customs	3,518,289	3,008,612
Excise	6,381,713	6,482,574
Property	14,078,944	14,309,687
Total War Taxes	24,008,246	23,800,873
Total Net Revenue	65,806,470	66,292,135

The Irish and Portuguese Payments, for the Interest on their respective Debts, payable in England, are excluded from this Statement; and the War Taxes appropriated to the Interest of Loans charged on them, are not included in the Consolidated Fund, but under the Head of War Taxes.

S. R. LUSHINGTON.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 11th April, 1816.

Excise—An Account of the Number of Gallons of Spirits distilled in England, from the Time the Distillers in that part of the United Kingdom began, in 1813, to work from Corn, up to the 30th of September, 1814, inclusive:—

Number of Gallons of Spirits—3,686,222.

Funded Debt, as it stood Feb. 1, 1816.

From Official Documents.

Total of Public Debt, as originally funded	1,112,417,432	9	9¼
Debt redeemed and standing in the Name of Commissioners for the Reduction of the Debt.	40,392,540	0	9
Debt transferred to the Commissioners for Life Annuities, payable at the Bank.	8,097,551,	0	0
Debt cancelled by Redemption of Land Tax.	25,155,056	19	8
Debt cancelled and the Funds thereof charged with new Loans, as per Acts 53 11nd 54 Geo. I. c. 95, § 8	251,738,858	0	0
	320,384,005	19	3

Debt unredeemed and due to the public Creditor, on the 1st Feb. 1816. £792,038,426 10 6¾ Interest on Debt unredeemed, £27,253,993. 14s. 9¼.—Sums applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt, £12.798.225. 11s. 9¼d.——Total annual Charge of Debt, £42,149,850. 11s. 7¾d.——Total Amount of all Monies paid into the Exchequer between 5th January 1815, and 5th January 1816, was £117,117,942. 16s. 10¾d.; of which for Loans was paid £39,421,959. 2s.; and the Payments by the Government of Ireland, on Account of two 17ths of the annual Expenditure of the United Kingdom, to be defraved by Ireland. Anno 1813 and 1814, £6,107,986,12s. 3d.

MAY 2D.

We regret to state the total loss of his Majesty's frigate Phœnix, by a hurricane, in the Bay of Chisme, in the Archipelago; but it will be a consolation to the friends of those on board, that not a single soul was lost on this unfortunate occasion.

Europe domestic intelligence April and May.

LONDON.

BIRTHS.]—Of a Son Lady Harriet Courtenay.
The Lady of Henry Goldsmid Esq. of a son.
The Hon. Lady Bagot, of a son.
The Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Smyth of a son.
The Lady of John Tyrrell Esq. of a son.
Lady Elizabeth Cole of a daughter.
The Lady of Robt. Rickard Esq. M. P. of a daughter.
Mrs. B. H. Smart of a son.
Lady Katharine Halkett of a son.
Mrs. Milner of Iron monger lane of a son.
The Right Hon. Lady Petre of a daughter.
Mrs. John Dicken of a daughter.
The Lady of J. Winstanley Esq. of son.
The Lady of John Forbes Mitchell Esq. of a son.
The Lady of Geo. Watson Taylor Esq. of a son.
The Wife of Joseph Phillimore L. L. D. of a daughter.
Mrs. Henry Douglas of a son.

PROVINCIAL.

The Lady of Robt. Bateson Esq. of a son, and heir at his seat at Belvoir park, Co. of Down.
In the Island of Jersey, the Lady of Philip, R. Lempriere Esq. of a son.
At the Rectory, Chilmark, the Hon. Mrs. Harris of a son.
At Glasgow the Lady of Andrew Hamilton Esq. of a son.
At the house of her father, Sir W. B. Rush Wembleton, Mrs. Knipe, of a son.
The Lady of Ralph Leycester Jun. Esq. of Toft Hall, of a son.
At his house, Old Brompton, the Lady of Lt. John T. S. Waring 28 reg. of a daughter.
At Blenden Hall, the Lady of John Smith Esq. M. P. of a son.
The Lady of T. W. Campbell Esq. of Barbeck of a daughter.
At Beaumont Cottage, the Lady of John H. Colt Esq. of a daughter.
At Ancrom house, the Lady of Sir Alexander Don M. P. of a son.
At East Bourn, the Lady of Davies Geddy Esq. M. P. of a daughter.
At Balham Hill, the Wife of John Dodson Esq. of twin daughters.
At Epsom, the Lady of Henry Gosse Esq. of a son.
At Monmouth, the Lady of Lieut. Burton R. N. of a daughter.
At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Lady of Captain Gallwey R. N. of a daughter.
At Lakenam, the Lady of Francis Harvey of a daughter.
At Thames Ditton, the Lady of Hon. and Rev. C. Bouverie of a son.
At Weybridge, the Lady of L. C. Williams Esq. of a son.
At Trunkwell house, the Lady of Henry Russell Esq. of a son.
At Dartmouth house, the Lady of Thomas Esq. of a daughter.
At Stoke Newington, Mrs. T. P. Smith of a son.

LONDON.

MARRIAGES.] James Weir. M. D. Surgeon to the Forces, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Colonel Everitt.
John Wm. Birckle Esq. of mark lane to Sarah of Wellclose square.
Antony Austen Esq. to Sylla Ricardo, youngest daughter of David Ricardo Esq. of Upper Brook street.
Wm. Houghton Esq. of the Irish exchequer to Miss Bourne of Elford.
John Philipps Esq. to Lucretia, youngest daughter of the late James Pinnock Esq. of Devonshire place.
Henry Jones Esq. of Stapleton to Katharine, youngest daughter of Sr. Henry Russell Bart.
John Phipps Esq. of Weaver's Halls to Sophia Anne eldest daughter of the late Henry Phipps Esq. of Colebrooke row.
Thos. Gill Esq. of Kings Street, Finsbury, to Charles of Calvert Street.
The Rev. John Jones M. A. to Louisa, eldest daughter of Wm. Prevost Esq.
The Rev. Thos. Powell Symonds, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Abraham H. Turner Esq. of Edward Street.
Lieut. Col. Jones R. E. to Catharine Maria, daughter of the late Elfingham Laurence Esq. of Trinity Square.
Richard Riley Esq. of the Admiralty to Harriet, third daughter of Sir Wm. Breechey.
The Rev. Temple Frere, Rector of Finningham to Jane eldest daughter of the Hon. Baron Richard.
John Drummond Esq. Jun. to Georgiana, fourth daughter of V. Admiral Sir E. Harvey.
Captain Edward Lowther Crofton R. N. C. B. to Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Leader Esq. M. P.
Godfrey Meynell Esq. of Meynell to Miss Balfour only daughter of the late David Balfour of Edinburg.
Mr. James Salmon, to Caroline Sophia Nixon, daughter of the late Daniel Nixon of Gibraltar.
Joseph Redgrave of Chalgrave to Maria youngest daughter of Timothy Brown Esq. of Peckham Lady.
Martin Ware Esq. to Anne daughter of the Rev. Thomas Taylor.
Charles Thos. Haden Esq. to Emma youngest daughter of the late Samuel Harrison Esq.
Wm. Henry Harriett Esq. to Sibella Mary, second daughter of Robert Hunter Esq. of Kew.
The Rev. Geo. Burrard, Chaplain in ord: to his Majesty, to Emma eldest daughter of Capt. Bingham R. N.
Wm. Clark Johnston Esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of James Daniell Esq.

PROVINCIAL.

At Huntly Lodge, the most noble the Marquis of Tweedale, to the R. Hon. lady Susan Montague daughter of his Grace the Duke of Manchester.
At Bath Captain Charles Lake, 3d reg. Foot Guards to Anna Louisa youngest daughter of the late Henry Halsey Esq. of Henley Park Survey.
At the house of the British Ambassador, Brussells; Captain Geo. Bartling of H. M. 1st reg. of Hussars R. Han. Gds. to Alice only daughter of Lt. Col. Sir James Bontein.

(Continued in the Supplement)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SAMUEL RANS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER, 14, 1816.

(Continued from our last.)

At Alm ndsbury, Yorks, Henry Taylor of Mirfield, Surgeon, to Jane, only daughter of the late Benj. Ingham Esq. of Lockwood.

At Wirley, J. W. Spicer Esq. to Hannah Maria Te- cidest daughter of the late Philip Smith Webb Mixford House.

tho. Johnson Esq to Mrs. Bleamire, relic ard Bleamire of Bath.

am, Geo. Buckton jur. Esq. to Eli- er of Richard Merricks Esq. of

k, artist, to Frances Eliza- the late Simeon Coley

L. D. of Beccles

to Cathe- of Hook-

Crowe, only

DEATHS.] Street Strand.

Abraham Ga man Sr. Mercht.

Mrs. Seaman of place.

Mrs. Barry, Widow Barry Esq.

Elizabeth Parrat, w Edward Parrat Esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Lords.

Nathaniel Marchant Esq. F. A. F. S. A.

Francis M'Culloh Esq. of East Grinstead.

Thomas Parry Esq.

Joseph Fox Esq.

Helena Widow of John Lefevre of Old Ford Esq.

The Right H n. Dr. Patrick Duigenan L. L. D.

Capt. Henry Foster, 2d Regt.

Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, Widow of the late John Andrews Esq.

Louisa, wife of Geo. Holme Sumner Esq. M. P.

Sir Simon Le Blanc, one of the Judges of the court of king's bench.

Mrs. Jullion, wife of the late John Jullion Esq.

Mr. Wm. Wigget, of Drury Lane.

Thos. Collier Esq. of Pentonville.

Dr. John O'Donnel of Welbeck Street.

Miss Maria Warren, second daughter of the late Richard Warren M. D.

Sir John Stuart Bart. of Allanbank.

Ann wife of Wm. Butt Esq. of Corneybury Herts.

PROVINCIAL.

James Wildman of Chilham Castle Esq.

At his house in Hertfordshire, H. C. Woolryche Esquire.

At Perth, Mrs. Marshall, relict of Thomas Marshall Esq.

At Mortimer House, Berks, Francis Tappenden Esq.

At Paris Benj. Bloomfield Esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

At Mortlake, Mrs, Warren Widow of the late Bishop of Bangor.

At his seat Pattenham Priory, S. Cornish Esq. Adm. of the Red.

At Kensington Mr. Darley.

At Blatherwych Park, the Hon. Mrs. Hoare, lady, of Wm. H. Hoare Esq.

At Clifton, Miss Goodford daughter of the late J. O. Goodford Esq. of Yeovil.

At his seat, Walberton, General John Whyte, Col. 46th Regt.

At Brighton Mrs. Dickson relict of the Bishop of Down and Connor.

In Ireland Charles, eldest Son of the late G. B. Startivell Esq.

At Hoddesdon, Wm. Christie Esq. Francis, wife of Henry Eyne Esq. of Dotleigh Grange.

At Hoveton House, North, Mrs. Aufrere, Widow of Antony Aufere Esq.

At Woodford, Antony Aubert Esq.

Charles Cook Esq. of Bellevue Walthamstow.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Hovil of Kensington.

At his house in Tevickenham Thomas Terry M. D.

At Bentham Hill, Thos. Butter Eyles Esq.

At Bakewell, the Rev. Richard Chapman.

At Killarney, Charles Hartwell Esq.

At Perth, the Hon. Hen y Nairne, only surviving son of John the last Lord Nairne.

Charlotte, wife of Wm. Hudson Esq. Richmond.

Lord Sunderlin, at Baroostoun.

At Leghorn, John P. Bastard Esq. M. P.

At Vologues France, Mrs. Cramer wife Capt. C. R. N.

At Whitburn, James Wilson.

At Ely, Susannah, relict of the late John Waddington Esq.

At Etton, the Rev. John Fox M. A.

At Ester, of a decline, Matilda second daughter of the late Henry Wadham Diggle Esq. formerly of H. E. I. C. Bombay C. S.

At Henwick house, N. B. French Esq.

At Norwood Green, Wm. Spencer Esq.

At Clapton, Wm. Parkinson Esq.

At Presteigne, George Hardinge Esq. first justice of the Brecon Circuit and Attorney Genl. t the Queen.

At Draveil near Paris, Mr. Wm. Stone.

WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA.

Russia to whose immensely extended dominions these two important principalities are now said to be annexed, a century & a half ago was an empire whose influnce was scarcely felt in civilized Europe; but from a semi barbarous state, she has risen by a rapid and enormous increase of territory and power to one of the first in weight and importance. It was only in 1672 that Peter the great began his first journey through the different European States. In 1699 he wrested Azof from the Porte, and since those periods the power of the Russian Autocrat has extended itself in every direction; China, Persia, Courland, Poland, Sweden, and the nations of Asia Minor have all been forced to contribute.

The limits of the Russian empire at the commencement of the present century extended in length, from the Baltic to the pacific Ocean, upwards of 10,000 miles; and in breadth from the Frozen Ocean to the Black-Sea and Stepes of Tartary nearly 2,500 miles; embracing a larger extent of territory than that of any empire whose history has come down to us. Her dominion and influence is still encreasing, the overthrow of the military despotism of France has confirmed Poland to her and allowed her now, perhaps, to accomplish an object she has long had in view, of annexing Moldavia and Wallachia to her empire. In 1770 Moldavia was occupied by the Russian troops and Catherine declared in her public letters then, that the principality should remain eternally under her protection, but from this pretention, circumstances compelled her to desist & Bessababia, Wallachia and Moldavia were restored to the Ottoman Porte by the treaty of Kainargik; some stipulations were made in favor of the privileges of the inhabitants, and to authorize the interference of Russia on their behalf, which latter power subsequently obtained, that the Princes governing Wallachia & Moldavia, should not be removed with[illegible]on of the Russian minister at the Porte. Under this [illegible]ed kind of authority, the provinces have since remained, and politicians have attached great political importanee to the decision of the question to what power they should be transfered. In the hands of Austria they would have opposed a powerful barrier to the further progress of Russia on the Turkish dominions in Europe, but annexed to Russia; it has been foretold by a gentleman who was long a Resident in the Turkish dominions, Mr. Thornton, that "the Danube would roll in vain between the "Turks and their inveterate enemies, and the dissolu- "tion of the Ottoman empire will inevitably follow." That such a consequence is inevitable is perhaps a harddy assertion, but it is undoubledly a very probable event. The value and importance of these principalities will be better appreciated by a short account of their inhabitants and produce, than by a mere reference to local situation, and number of square miles of territory. Such an account may be not be uninteresting to our readers, we have taken it from the description of the gentleman we have just cited.

The ancient province of Dacia, which was only annexed to the Roman empire, after an obstinate contest of 5 years, till the Reign of Trajan, comprehended the countries situated beyond the Danube and is distinguished in modern geography, by the names of Moldavia, Wallachia, Transylvania, and the Bannat of Temeswar. The Roman troops and colonists were withdrawn from these provinces under the Emperor Aurelian, and Dacia reverted to the possession at the Goths.—When the Huns invaded it, the Goths emplored the protection of the emperor Valens and obtained permission to cross the Danube. The sovereignty of Dacia was confirmed to Attila, King of the Huns by the treaty which he dictated to the Romans; After the extinction of the power of Attilla, Dacia came under the dominion of Ordarit, King of the Gepidæ.

In the reign of Ladislaus the first, Radulphus, surnamed the Swarthy, erected into a principality the country situated between the Siret and the Alt, which is now called Wallachia proper. Lower Wallachia, continued dependent on the Kings of Hungary, and was given to the Knights of Jerusalem. Bogdan, or Theodosius, assumed the government of Moldavia.

Both principalities were originally held as fiefs of the Kingdom of Hungary; but when they had increased in strength, they assumed independency.

Stephen, prince of Moldavia, alarmed at the conquests of the Turks over the Hungarians, the Tartars, and the Wallachians, and fearing to rely either on the Poles or the Germans, advised with his last breath the surrender of his country to the Ottoman power in the name of a fief, if the inhabitants could obtain peace on honorable terms, together with the preservation of their civil and ecclesiastical laws. Soliman accepted their homage; for the Turks aimed at nothing more than to subject an enemy to the payment of a small sum of money under whatever name, which, having once obtained, they soon found means of reducing to a real tribute. He left them the privilege of electing their own governors on every vacancy, subject to the approbation of the Porte, a privilege which both principalities appear to have enjoyed and abused, until the beginning of the eighteenth century. Since that period the boyars are no longer consulted in the choice of their governors, and the scene of intrigue is transfered from Yassy and Bukarest to the Porte, and the Fanal of Constantinople.

Temeswar and Transylvania are now annexed to the dominions of the house of Austria; and Moldavia and Wallachia to those of the Porte. These two principalities, (which lie between 43°. 40'. and 48°. 50'. North latitude, and 23°. and 29°. 30'. East longitude,) are divided from Poland by the Dniester, and the small tract of country called Buckovina, which has been ceded to the house of Austria. The Carpathian mountains separate them from Transylvania and the Bannat, the Danube from Bulgaria, and the Pruth from the desert of Bessarabia. The course of the Siret, which descends from the Carpathians and falls into the Danube between Ibrail and Galatz, fixes the respective boundaries of the principalities.

The inhabitants distinguish that part of ancient Dacia which is tributary to the Ottoman Porte by the name of *Zara Rumanesca* or the Roman empire. The Turkish name is *Iflak*, a corrupt pronunciati n of Wallachia, though Moldavia is frequently called *Bogdan*, a word derived, according to D'Herbelot, from the Sclavonian name of the Christian princes of Mœsia. By way of distinction, Moldavia is also called *Cara Iflak*, and Wallachia *Ak Iflak*.

Both provinces are intersected by the numberles torrents which have their sources in the Carpathian mountains, and augment the stream of the Danube. Their fountains determine the natural limits between Austrian and Turkish Dacia: those which flow to the South belonging to Wallachia, and the Northern streams to Transylvania.

From the snowy summit of the Carpathian ridge the mountain, covered with lofty woods, gradually declines, and extends its skirts over the country, forming the sublimest and most romantic scenery, terminating in hills covered with vineyards, and opening into bays and vallies of the greatest fertility and beauty. Great part of the remaining space of country towards the Danube is a level and marshy plain.

The southern frontier of Moldavia is comprized between the mouths of the Siret and the Pruth, and possesses the advantage of a port accessible to merchant ships of the greatest burthen.

Both provinces abound in rich pastures and extensive forest, and are watered with innumerable streams and rivers; many of which are, or might be made, navigable.

The political division of Wallachia is into seventeen circles, and that of Moldavia into twenty. The hierarchal division of Wallachia is into three dioceses, over which the metropolitan or archbishop of Bukarest, and two bishops, exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Moldavia has an archbishop and three bishops. The convents and churches are oppressively numerous: they almost cover the face of the country, and every where occupy the best situation.

The winter is long and extraordinarily severe, particularly in Moldavia, which is exposed to the first fury of the north-east wind, rendered more keen by its passage over an immense and snowy tract of level and open country. The water in the deepest well has sometimes been known to freeze, and the Danube to be covered with ice of prodigious thickness. The spring begins in April. In June the south-west wind occasions periodical returns of rain, thunder and lightning, at nearly the same hour, for a short continuance. In this month the south wind, by increasing the melting of the snow on the mountains, sometimes occasions inundations. In July and August the heats are excessive, but the nights are cold. The rainy season returns in September, and the most delightful and temperate weather succeds, and continues to the middle of November. About this time the north-east wind first announces the winter, and sometimes introduces it by a heavy fall of snow.

The city of Bukarest was almost destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1802; but such calamities are rarely felt in either principality. The air in general is pure and wholesome, and the soil is pr per for the production of every species of grain and pulse. The cultivation of the vine is general on the slopes of hills which afford a suitable exposition. The wine, though made without art, is pleasant and wholesome. It is exported in great quantities to Russia and Transylvania. Its strength and spirit are increased by a process, common among the rich proprietors, and practised also in Russia. At the first approach of a severe cold the wine butts are exposed to the severity of the weather in the open air: in a few nights, the body of wine is encircled with a thick crust of ice: this is perforated by means of a hot iron, and the wine, thus deprived of its aqueous patts, is drawn off clear, strong, and capable of being perserved for a long time. The wines somewhat resemble the light Provence wine, called *cassis*, they may be drunk even to ebriety without injury to the general health. The wheat in both principalities is excellent: its quality is between the hard red wheat and the white and mealy. The season of harvest is in the month of June. Barley is the common food of horses, as well in Waliachia and Moldavia, as throughout the Turkish dominions. Oats and rye are rarely sown. Indian corn is much cultivated because of its nutritious quality and abundant produce: it also requires less labour, and being sown in the spring is less exposed to accident and less liable to disappoint the hopes of the farmer. The mountains and the plains are covered or diversified with woods and forests of the useful trees. The oak is frequently seen of two or three feet in diameter, and furnishes timber solid and compact: the pines and fire are common on the mountains. There are besides beeches, maples, elms, and ashes of different kinds, limes, poplars, walnut and white mulberry-trees, of which last kind there are many plantations for the purpose of feeding silk worms. The woods formed of these majestic trees are peopled with innumerable races of singing birds. The note of the nightingale is sweeter and more frequent in the forests of Wallachia than in any other part of Europe, and its melody heightens the charm which is experienced in travelling through that country in the beautiful evenings of the summer season. The fruit trees which are the most common, are the apple, one of which appears natural to the climate; it bears, without culture, a fruit called *dumntasca*, which is perhaps the finest in Europe, both for size, odour, and flavour: the pear, the plum, the cherry, the peach, the service, the walnut, and the hazed nut, come to great perfection with little culture. The climate is however unfavourable to the growth both of the olive and the figtree. The wood strawberry is every where to be met with, and the air is perfumed with wild flowers and aromatic herbs. Asparagus is the natural produce of the soil, the mushrooms are plentiful and of excellent quality; the cucumbers, the melons, and water-melons from a chief article of food to the common people; the cabbage spreads to an enormous size, and the Jerusalem artichoke, *yer elmasi*, thrives and is propagated with little labour or attention. The chief source of wealth in both principalities is, however, their abundant and nutritive pasturages. The sheep and goats in Wallachia are estimated at four millions: these are driven, at different seasons of the year, from the banks of the Danube to the summit of the Carpathian mountains: the flesh is excellent, and the annual exportation of wool into Germany amounts to several thousand bales. The oxen, and principally those of Moldavia, are large and fleshy: a great number are sold into Silesia and other foreign countries. The buffalo thrives in Wallachia, though it must be carefully tended, as it suffers equally from the excessive heat of summer and the cold of winter. This animal is of the highest utility as well from its prodigious strength, as from the abundance and nutritious quality of its milk. There are various breeds of horses: the best races, which are those of Moldavia, are bought up in great numbers for the service of the Austrian & Prussian cavalry: they are well shaped, are remarkable for the soundness of their hoofs, and possess both spirit and docility. The carriage and draft horses are small but active, and capable of resisting fatigue. They live in the open air in all seasons, and in the winter when the ground is covered with snow, are frequently attacked by the wolves, who come in great numbers, and when pressed by hunger are frequently destructive, not only to the herds and flocks, but to the traveller & the inhabitant. Domestic fowls, and game of all kinds are in great plenty: Water birds are numerous on the lakes and the Danube, which also abound with various kinds of fish. Deer and wild goats are frequent on the mountains, and the hares are in such numbers in the plains, that the peasants in Wallachia and Moldavia are said to hunt down upwards of half a million with their dogs, when the fall of snow through the winter is considerable. The honey and wax are of the finest quality: the climate and country seem indeed peculiarly favourable to the noble insect which produces them. The mineral productions are natural tar, salt, and nitre: the prince of Moldavia is obliged to send every year to Constantinople a contribution of twenty thousand *okes*, or twenty five tons, of nitre. The riches contained in the bowels of the earth and the vast range of the Carpathian mountains are however unexplored, though there are several indications of their containing metallic substances.

The attention of the traveller is wholly absorbed in contemplating the beauty of the varying landscape, and the fertility of the soil; which is improved by a rich, though inadequate, cultivation. De Tott compares Moldavia to the province of Burgundy.

The modern inhabitants of these provinces resemble the ancient Dacians as little as their neighbours the greeks resemble the antient Greeks. The Dacians are described as the most warlike of men, but the modern inhabitants retain only a stubborness in refusing what they know will be wrested from them, and an obstinacy in witholding what they dare not defend; they never yield till they are beaten, tho' they never think of making active resistance.

The appearance of the modern inhabitans in their summer dress is precisely such as that of the ancients, as represented on Trajan's column. A savage figure dressed in a shirt of coarse linen girt round the waist, and a pair of long drawers; a hatchet hanging at the girdle, a sheep skin thrown over the left shoulder and fastened on the breat, and sandals of undressed leather on the feet. Their exterior contrasts extraordinarily with their pusillanimity; for they are humbled by slavery, even into the belief that they are weak. The few Turks who travel through their country, the Greeks who pillage rather than govern it, the Germans and Russians who generally occupy it at the first opening of the campaign, all employ the same coercive measures. An Austrian corporal distributes blows, before he condescends to explain in what manner he must be obeyed.

The predominant religion in both principalities is that of the Greek church. The inhabitants are indeed attached to its rites and ceremonies, and tremble at its denunciations; but it does not appear, perhaps because their priests tyrannize over them no less than their temporal superiors, that they feel for their religion the same ardor of affection which I have observed among the Greeks in Turkey.

The number of inhabitants in both principalities is calculated to amount to a million of souls; a population very inadequate to a territory of such extent, so fertile, and so rich in the variety of its productions. If the inhabitants enjoyed the blessings of regular government if their industry was unshackled, and the fruits of their labor were secured to them, their numbers would speedily and necessarily increase from the great facility of obtaining a confortable subsistance. They possess the unalienable riches of nature, which, far from being exhausted, would multiply even beyond the demands of an encreasing population.

The subjects of the country, exclusively of the privileged classes of boyars and ecclesiastics, are the *rumuns*, (Moldavian and Wallachian peasantry and barghers), and the still more abject class of *chinganehs* or gypsies.

The *rumuns* are indeed burthened and oppressed with imposts and taxes, but they are protected in their persons, by the law, from the capricious ill-usage of individuals and private men. The municipal magistrates and the officers of government are alone empowered to inflict corporal punishment. The *rumuns* cultivate the lands of the *boyars* and other proprietors, and pay a tenth part of the produce to the land-holder. If they are dissatisfied with their master, they quit their habitations, and pass over to the estate of another with their families and moveables. But the exactions of a rapacious government cannot be warded off or eluded. "As I traversed Moldavia," says De Tott, "I beheld them gathering the eleventh capitation for the year, although it was then but the month of October." Under such oppressions, where every one is forced to contribute in proportion to his profits, they naturally avoid labor, of which they cannot hope to reap the fruits; they exert no ingenuity, and apply themselves to no new brances of industry; they scarcely even retain the practice of those arts which are most essentially necessary: the mechanical arts are left to foreigners from the neighbouring states, who are protected from injustice by the influence of their own governments: the natives became indolent, because they cannot ameliorate their condition by exertion, as they become treacherous, because treachery is constanly employed to discover, and extort from them, their scanty savings. Their features are contracted by care and anxiety; their bodies are debilitated by idleness and deficiency of nutriment; and drunkenness, as it lightens the immediate pressure of misery, completes in them the debasement of the distinguishing faculties of rational nature.

The form of government established in both principalities is that of a limited monarchy. The prince represents the sovereign, and the *divan*, which is composed of the principal *boyars*, the senate. The power of the prince is, however, only controlable in his financial operations, in fixing the rate of contributions, or determinnig the mode of raising them: these must be conducted with the advice and consent of the council, and if they are unanimous, they overrule the opinion of the prince.

The prince, though restrained in the power of levying arbitrary exactions, is invested in every other respect with regal, though precarious, authority. He assumes the state and magnificence of a sovereign. The Porte confers on him the title of *vaivoda*, a Sclavonic name originally signifying the general of an army, but given by the kings of Poland to the governors of provinces. The dress of ceremony of the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia differs from that of the Turkish governors only in the covering of the head; They formerly wore in their caps the *sorgudj*, or plume of heron's feathers set in a crest of diamonds, in imitation of the Ottoman sultans; but at the present day, though they adorn with these insignia their portraits which are suspended in the churches, yet they are careful not to offend the scrupulous eyes of the Mussulmans.

The prince holds a court every day, where he sits for a short time, surrounded by his officers, to administer justice and to decide controversies between his subjects. His commands are received with the most obsequious deference: he has full power of life & death over all; and inflicts whatever punishment he pleases on the guilt of the disobedient. No complaints are received at the Ottoman Porte against this authorized agent of government, even for the murder of an innocent person, whatsever may have been his rank in society. The staff of authority is always placed beside the throne, and if the prince be of a choleric and impetuous disposition, it excites no surprize to see him yield to the emotions of anger, and apply with his own hand, an adequate number of blows to the heads or shoulders of his principal courtiers or ministers of state. He appoints to the administration of the royal domains according to his own pleasure, and disposes of the revenues of the lands and villages for his own purposes.

There are no Turkish garrisons in the interior of either principality. They are, however, surrounded by fortresses, both on the Danube and the Dniester, which are commanded and garrisoned by Turks, who also exercise a civil jurisdiction over the surrounding territory to a certain extent.

The jurisdiction of the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia do not extend to the waters of the Danube, so that there is, of necessity, a Turkish magistrate constantly residing at Galatz, in order to determine disputes & litigations which may arise between the natives and Mussulman traders, and to punish offences committed beyond the boundaries of the prince's territories. It is not permitted to Mussulmans to make a fixed residence in either principality. Those whom commercial or state affairs occasion to pass through, or make a short abode in, the country, are lodged in the *khans* or hotels expressly built for their accommodation in Yassy and Bukarest, which are maintained at the expense of government.

The commander in chief of the national forces is named *hetman* in Moldavia, and *spathari* in Wallachia. The militia in each principality is estimated at six thousand men, infantry and cavalry. Once a year each man receives a sufficient quantity of cloth for a vest or outward garment; their horses, arms, and accoutrements, are provided at their own expense. The advantage which they derive from their profession is an exemption from taxation; but nothing can be imagined more vile and contemptible than such a soldiery. They are commanded by captains appointed by the *hetman* or *spathari*, and are dispersed in the capitals and in different posts in both provinces.

The laws of Moldavia and Wallachia are professedly those of the code of Justinian, but they are neither studied, understood, nor followed.

The chief sources of revenue are the capitation tax, the saltmines, the custom duties, and the taxes on pasturage, bees, wine, and tobacco. The capitation in Moldavia is collected every month, and in Wallachia every three months.

The custom of farming the taxes is universal: the contractors advance a certain portion of the purchase money, and engage to complete their payments by instalments. As the defenceless peasantry are alone liable to taxation, the farmers, or contractors, are under no restrictions as to the means to be employed in collecting the taxes, but are empowered to exercise every expedient which fraud or violence may dictate, in order to extort the last mite from the oppressed subject.

The produce of the farms of different taxes amounted in Wallachia (in 1782) to Piastres, 3,[illegible]0,000, & in Moldavia (in 1785)——to Do. —— 2,510,000.

(To be Continued in our next.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS,

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017